

Utah's Multiracial Population, 2020

By: Mallory Bateman, Director of Demographic Research

Utah's multiracial (two or more races) resident population added the most residents and was the fastest-growing racial or ethnic group regardless of Hispanic or Latino origin between 2010 and 2020. This report uses the 2020 census redistricting data to provide insights into Utah's multiracial population, including ethnicity, youth and adult populations, and where people live.

Key highlights:

203,495 multiracial Utahns drove approximately **40%** of this decade's statewide growth.

Multiracial Utahns identify as

57 different combinations

of the five available race options, with the largest populations including White or Some Other Race.

**Over
90%**

of the multiracial population identified as a combination of exactly two race categories.

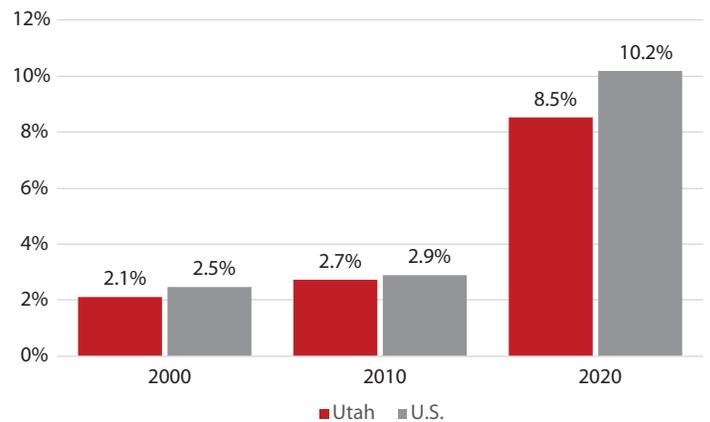
**Over
Half**

of Utahns identifying as multiracial also identified as Hispanic or Latino.

The American Indian or Alaska Native share of the total population more than doubled when adding multiracial residents who include this group in their identity, from around **1.3%** of Utahns (41,644) to **2.7%** (87,234).

Grand, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties have higher shares of the population identifying as multiracial than the state.

Figure 1: Multiracial Share of Total Population in Utah and the United States, 2000, 2010, and 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

A Decade of Change

Considering race alone without ethnicity, the multiracial (two or more races) population increased by 276% since 2010 in the United States and 269% in Utah. Utah's multiracial population growth ranked 13th fastest in the nation. This increase accounted for an additional 203,495 Utahns and drove approximately 40% of the decade's statewide growth.

Nationwide, this growth increased the share of multiracial residents from 2.9% to 10.2% of the total population. In Utah, the share increased from 2.7% to 8.5%. This resulting share falls near the middle of other states – 20th in the nation. Similarly ranked states include New York and Massachusetts (8.7%) and Idaho (8.3%).

Salt Lake County experienced the largest absolute increase in the multiracial population at nearly 85,000 residents, or approximately 42% of the increase statewide. Wasatch County experienced the largest percentage increase at 690%, increasing from 326 residents in 2010 to over 2,500 in 2020.

Race and Ethnicity in the decennial census

Race and ethnicity are self-reported in two separate questions. Since the 2000 census, respondents can select as many options as they feel represents their identity. The Census Bureau recognizes that race categories reflect a “social definition of race recognized in this country and [are] not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically.”¹

Respondents have **six race options**. Five options, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997, are:

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

The option of “Some Other Race” is also available to those who do not identify with the five OMB options.²

Ethnicity is a separate classification from race, connecting people through shared cultural identity, such as language or beliefs. Although the United States is home to many ethnic populations, the official OMB definition recognizes only one: Hispanic or Latino. Individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race or combination of race options.

This document uses the full OMB terminology when discussing different races and refers to the Two or More Race population as multiracial.

Changes in 2020

The categories for race and ethnicity have changed throughout each iteration of the decennial census.³

Data processing practices in 2020 allowed for more inclusive detail in racial and ethnic identity than in 2010.⁴ This makes some comparisons, especially for groups of two or more races, difficult between 2010 and 2020.

The 2020 census also included an option to identify origins. For example, people of Middle Eastern or North African descent would be considered “White” by the Census Bureau. The addition of the ancestry response would allow residents with these backgrounds to identify themselves if they so choose. The full release of the 2020 census data will hopefully include these insights.

Table 1: Race in Utah, 2020

	Race Alone	Multiracial population including each race	Increase to population with multiracial population
White alone	2,573,413	2,839,674	10.3%
Black or African American alone	40,058	67,128	67.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	41,644	87,234	109.5%
Asian alone	80,438	125,088	55.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone	36,930	59,247	60.4%
Some Other Race alone	220,120	391,118	77.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Measurement Metrics and Accounting Differences

A common approach when interacting with race and ethnicity data is to use exclusive groups. The Hispanic or Latino population is counted as a single total and is subtracted from the OMB race categories, leaving a “not Hispanic, [race] alone” population. The exclusive group approach avoids double-counting the population. This document generally presents information for the entire race category, including the Hispanic or Latino population, unless noted otherwise.

For example, adding the multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native population to the “alone” population more than doubles the number of people reporting this race category. Table 1 highlights these increases across all OMB groups.

American Indian or Alaska Native Population More Than Doubled After Including Multiracial Residents

While the population in all race groups increases when considering multiracial residents, the American Indian and Alaska Native more than doubled when including everyone who selected this group as all or part of their racial identity. This significant increase in population highlights the underrepresentation of indigenous people when using an exclusive race group approach. As an additional nuance to the data, the OMB standards describe the American Indian or Alaska Native category as someone “who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment” and therefore may not reflect tribal rolls.⁵

While only 1.3% of Utahns (41,644) identify as American Indian or Alaska Native alone, around 2.7% (87,234) include American Indian or Alaska Native as part of their racial identity. This increase when considering multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native populations aligns with national trends. A larger share of the population includes American Indian or Alaska Native in combination with other races, rather than alone.⁶

Of the population that identifies as American Indian or Alaska Native (alone or multiracial):

- Over half (45,590) identify as multiracial.
- Nearly 70% of multiracial American Indian or Alaska Natives identify as White and American Indian or Alaska Native.
- Another 11% of multiracial American Indian or Alaska Natives identify as White, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Some Other Race combined.
- Nearly two-thirds of the multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native population also identify as Hispanic or Latino (56,858 or 65.2%).

Eight tribal nations intersect with 13 counties in Utah.⁷ San Juan County, which intersects with the Navajo, Ute Mountain Ute, and San Juan Southern Paiute nations, is home to the second-largest American Indian or Alaska Native population in the state (7,583). In addition, San Juan County has the largest share of the total population, including American Indian or Alaska Native as part of their identity statewide (52%). Of the 12 other counties that intersect tribal nations, Uintah County has the second-highest share (9%), with four additional counties having over 5% of their population reporting as American Indian or Alaska Native. While Salt Lake County has the largest total population including American Indian or Alaska Native in their racial identity (29,427), no tribal nations are within its border.

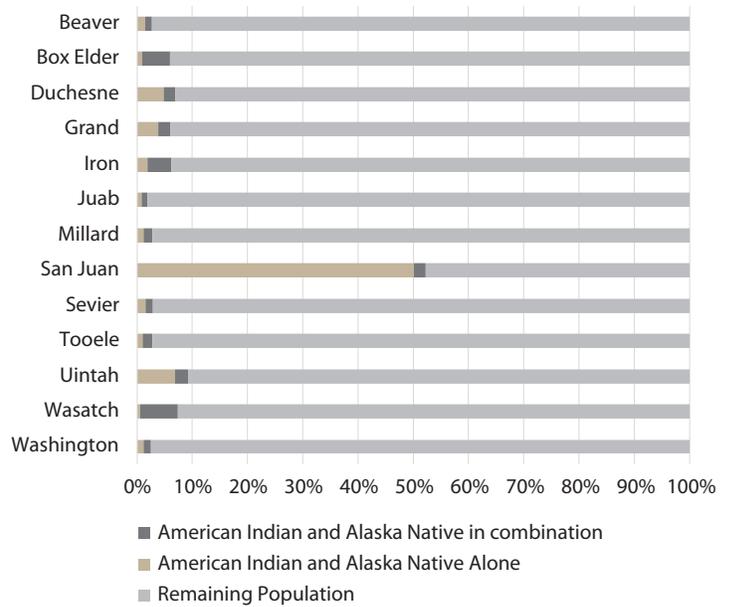
The addition of the multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native population more than doubles those identifying solely as American Indian or Alaska Native in Box Elder, Iron, Juab, Millard, Tooele, Wasatch, and Washington counties. These populations increase by 84% in Beaver and Sevier counties. Grand (58%), Duchesne (46%), and Uintah (36%) counties experience smaller increases. In San Juan County, adding the multiracial population only increases those identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native by 4% or 305 residents.

Multiracial Identities in Utah

Multiracial Utahns identify as one of the 57 different potential combinations of two or more races. The total populations of all the unique combined identities range from one person to tens of thousands of Utahns. Table 2, at the end of this document, provides a detailed breakdown of these populations at the state level.

The vast majority (94%) of the multiracial population in Utah identified as a combination of exactly two race categories. Nearly 6% identified as three or more races and less than one percent identified as four or more races. Throughout all combinations of racial identities, the White and Some Other Race populations were the most likely to be combined with another option, followed by the American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian populations.

Figure 2: Share of 2020 Population by American Indian or Alaska Native Identity in Utah Counties with Tribal Nations



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

The combination of White and Some Other Race was the largest share of the multiracial population at 155,296 residents or 55.7%. The rest of the top five largest populations were all a combination of two races: White and Asian (32,648 residents or 11.7%), White and American Indian or Alaska Native (31,850 or 11.4%), White and Black or African American (17,096 or 6.1%), and White and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (12,766 or 4.6%).

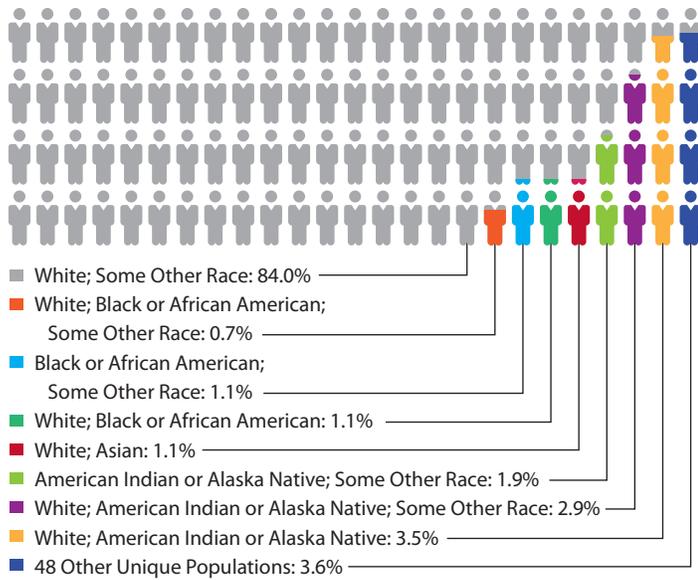
Eight other combined groups all had at least 1,000 residents. Four of the eight were combinations of three races (White, American Indian and Alaska Native, Some Other Race; White, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native; and White, Black or African American, Some Other Race). The remaining four populations were a combination of two race groups (American Indian and Alaska Native, Some Other Race; Black or African American, Some Other Race; Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Asian, Some Other Race).

Seven combined populations had populations between 500 and 1,000 residents. The remaining 37 combined race groups ranged from 450 residents to just a few people.

Ethnicity and Multiracial Identities in Utah

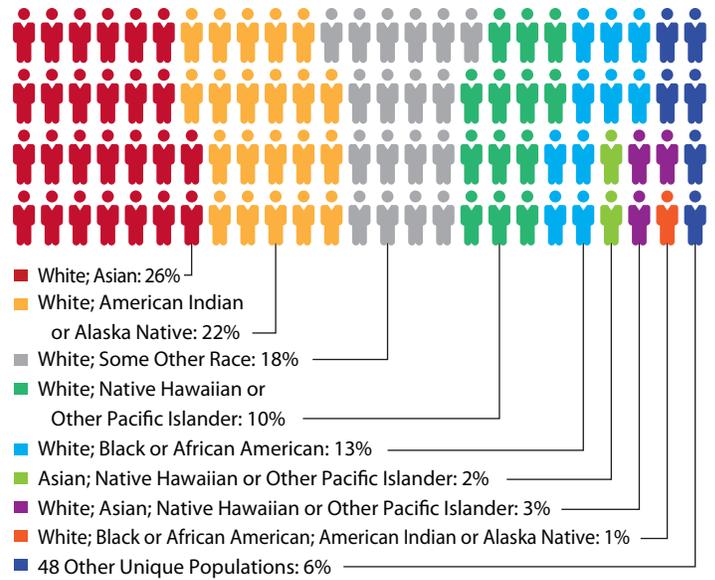
In the Census Bureau language, ethnicity refers to Hispanic or Latino origin. People of Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any single race or combination of races. The changes in data coding in the 2020 census provide additional depth of understanding of race for the Hispanic or Latino population compared to previous decennial censuses. Nationally, the share of the Hispanic or Latino

Figure 3: Largest Hispanic or Latino Multiracial Populations in Utah, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Figure 4: Largest Non-Hispanic Multiracial Populations in Utah, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

population identifying as multiracial increased by 567% between 2010 and 2020. Table 2 presents full detail for each ethnic population.

Hispanic or Latino Origin

Over half (56.8% or 158,561 Utahns) of the population identifying as two or more races also identified as Hispanic or Latino. Fifty-six of the 57 unique combined populations included populations that also identified as Hispanic or Latino. These populations range from a single person to over 133,000 Utahns. Sixteen unique race combinations include more than 100 people.

Over 94% of the Hispanic or Latino multiracial population identifies as a combination of exactly two races. Most Hispanic or Latino multiracial people identified as Some Other Race and White (84.0%). The second-largest Hispanic or Latino multiracial population is the American Indian or Alaska Native and White population (3.5%).

Not Hispanic or Latino Origin

The 43% of the multiracial population (120,452 Utahns) who do not identify as Hispanic or Latino share some similarities with the Hispanic or Latino multiracial population. Over nine in ten (93.4%) identify as a combination of exactly two races. The largest populations are those who identify as White and Asian (30,875 or 25.6%), American Indian or Alaska Native and White (26,337 or 21.9%), and White and Some Other Race (22,042 or 18.3%).

As seen by comparing Figures 3 and 4, there is a more even distribution in the non-Hispanic or Latino multiracial population than the Hispanic or Latino multiracial population. Two other

populations of two combined races had shares of 10% or more in the non-Hispanic or Latino population: White and Black or African American (15,315 or 12.7%) and White and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (12,050 or 10.0%). Additionally, the 3,551 individuals who identified as part of the White, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population represent 2.9% of the non-Hispanic multiracial population.

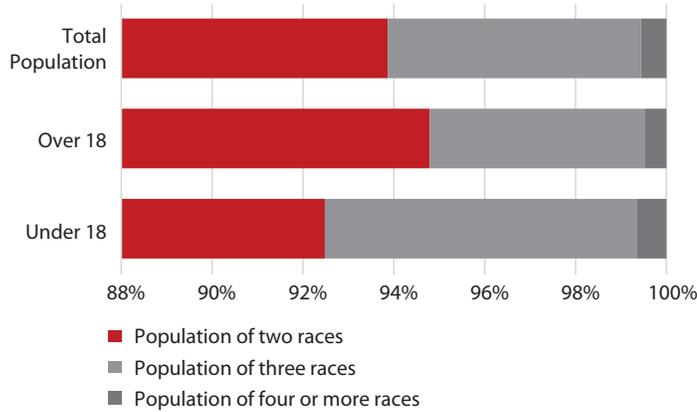
Multiracial Identities by Age in Utah

A larger share of the under 18 population (11.9%) identify as multiracial than the over 18 population (7.2%). However, due to a larger total over 18 population, the total populations for both age groups are reversed. The multiracial population is larger for the over 18 population (166,484) than the under 18 population (112,529). While the vast majority of the under and over 18 multiracial populations identify as a combination of two races, a higher share of the under 18 multiracial population identifies as three or more races.

Multiracial Utahns under 18 identify as 54 different racial combinations, with the largest populations being combinations of White and another race. Nearly half identified as White and Some Other Race (49.1% or 55,263 residents). Another 25% identified as two combined populations - White and Asian (14.7% or 16,572) and White and American Indian or Alaska Native (10.1% or 11,413).

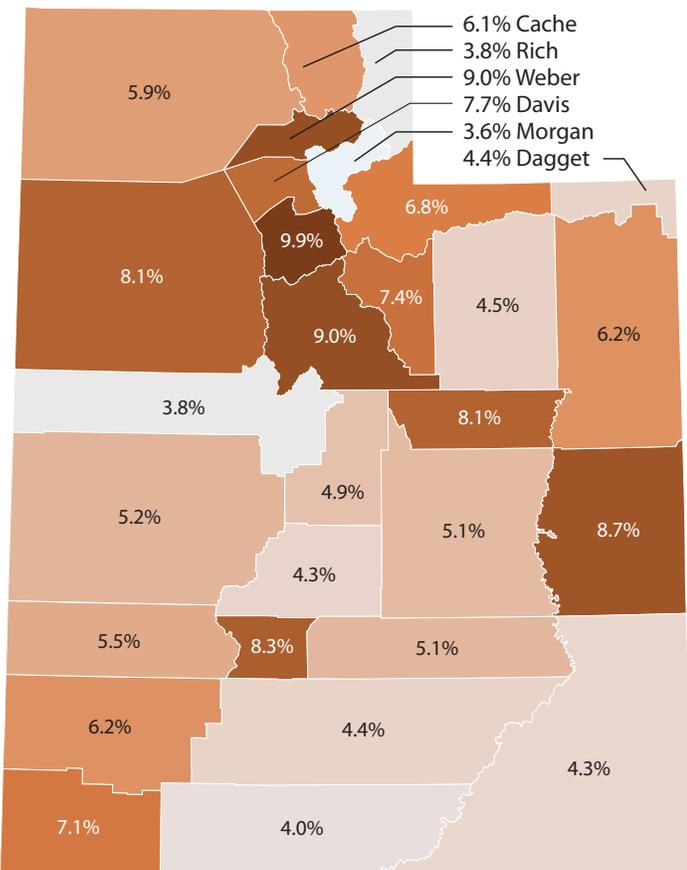
The multiracial population over 18 identifies as 55 different combinations. The three largest populations are the same as for the under 18 population; however, the size of the populations vary for the adults. The majority of the adult multiracial

Figure 5: Comparison of Multiracial Population by Age Groups, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Figure 6: Multiracial Share of Total Population in Utah Counties, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

population identified as White and Some Other Race (60.1% or 100,033). The White and American Indian or Alaska Native population is the second-largest (12.3% or 20,437), followed by the White and Asian population (9.7% or 16,076).

A slightly larger share of multiracial Utahns over 18 identifies as Hispanic or Latino than the under 18 population, at 59.0% of the over 18 multiracial population compared to 53.6% of the under 18 population.

Geographic Distribution

Four counties—Grand, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber, have higher shares of the multiracial population than the state. Like the state, most of the multiracial populations in these counties identified as a combination of exactly two races.

Over half of the multiracial populations in all four counties also identified as Hispanic or Latino. In all four counties, the majority of multiracial populations that include Some Other Race also identified as Hispanic or Latino.

White and Some Other Race is the largest multiracial population within these counties. Most of the White and Some Other Race population in all four counties also identified as Hispanic or Latino. The majority of the 2nd and 3rd largest populations in all four counties (White and Asian, White and American Indian or Alaska Native) do not identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Conclusion

Like the nation, Utah’s multiracial population grew significantly between 2010 and 2020. While there are myriad ways to look at the data, the redistricting summary file provides the first glimpse into the diversity of Utah’s growing multiracial population. Other releases from the Census Bureau, including the complete 2020 census data and the American Community Survey throughout the decade, will help provide additional insights. The term “multiracial” includes many populations, and the Census Bureau data alone cannot identify all the different layers of communities within those populations. Building additional knowledge about Utah’s multiracial population requires the combined approach of qualitative and local data collection.

Table 2: Detail of Two or More Race Populations by Race and Ethnicity in Utah, 2020

	Total Population	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Total:	3,271,616	2,778,704	492,912
Population of one race:	2,992,603	2,658,252	334,351
White alone	2,573,413	2,465,355	108,058
Black or African American alone	40,058	37,192	2,866
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	41,644	28,690	12,954
Asian alone	80,438	78,618	1,820
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	36,930	35,831	1,099
Some Other Race alone	220,120	12,566	207,554
Population of two or more races:	279,013	120,452	158,561
Population of two races:	261,893	112,483	149,410
White; Black or African American	17,096	15,315	1,781
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	31,850	26,337	5,513
White; Asian	32,648	30,875	1,773
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12,766	12,050	716
White; Some Other Race	155,296	22,042	133,254
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	888	658	230
Black or African American; Asian	744	683	61
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	651	610	41
Black or African American; Some Other Race	2,350	624	1,726
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	373	277	96
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	333	272	61
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	3,090	118	2,972
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,303	2,138	165
Asian; Some Other Race	1,054	375	679
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	451	109	342
Population of three races:	15,570	7,373	8,197
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,520	1,093	427
White; Black or African American; Asian	702	621	81
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	369	331	38
White; Black or African American; Some Other Race	1,373	287	1,086
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	774	557	217
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	378	310	68
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	4,847	173	4,674
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3,823	3,551	272
White; Asian; Some Other Race	990	175	815
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	321	33	288
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	46	27	19
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	36	31	5
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	80	6	74
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	86	60	26
Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	45	20	25
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	9	7	2
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	57	55	2
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	29	2	27
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	8	4	4
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	77	30	47

	Total Population	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Population of four races:	1,368	524	844
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	125	94	31
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	52	36	16
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	533	78	455
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	123	93	30
White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race	58	19	39
White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	6	3	3
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	207	152	55
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	115	7	108
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	35	1	34
White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	77	23	54
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	11	6	5
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	7	4	3
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	8	5	3
Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	1	0	1
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	10	3	7
Population of five races:	174	69	105
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	54	43	11
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race	63	8	55
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	17	8	9
White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	4	2	2
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	31	3	28
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	5	5	0
Population of six races:	8	3	5
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	8	3	5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Endnotes

1. Brown, A. (2020, February 25). The changing categories the U.S. census has used to measure race. Retrieved from Pew Research: Fact Tank: <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/02/25/the-changing-categories-the-u-s-has-used-to-measure-race/>
2. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. (1997). 62 Federal Register 97–28653.
3. Perlich, P. S. (2002). Utah Minorities: The Story Told by 150 Years of Census Data. Salt Lake City: Bureau of Economic and Business Research; David S. Eccles School of Business.
4. Marks, R., & Rios-Vargas, M. (2021, August 3). Improvements to the 2020 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Question Designs, Data Processing, and Coding Procedures. Retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/improvements-to-2020-census-race-hispanic-origin-question-designs.html>
5. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. (1997). 62 Federal Register 97–28653.
6. Jones, N., Marks, R., Ramirez, R., & Rios-Vargas, M. (2021, August 12). 2020 Census Illuminates Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Country. America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers, <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html>.
7. Counties include Beaver, Box Elder, Duchesne, Grand, Iron, Juab, Millard, San Juan, Sevier, Tooele, Uintah, Wasatch, and Washington, according to information provided by the Utah Division of Indian Affairs at <https://indian.utah.gov/tribal-nations/>

Research Brief assistance provided by Charley Hart, Graduate Assistant

Partners in the Community

The following individuals and entities help support the research mission of the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.

Legacy Partners

The Gardner Company
 Intermountain Healthcare
 Clark and Christine Ivory Foundation
 KSL and Deseret News
 Larry H. & Gail Miller Family Foundation
 Mountain America Credit Union
 Salt Lake City Corporation
 Salt Lake County
 University of Utah Health
 Utah Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity
 WCF Insurance
 Zions Bank

Executive Partners

Mark and Karen Bouchard
 The Boyer Company
 Clyde Companies
 Salt Lake Chamber

Sustaining Partners

Dominion Energy
 Staker Parson Materials and Construction

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Advisory Board

Conveners

Michael O. Leavitt
 Mitt Romney

Board

Scott Anderson, Co-Chair
 Gail Miller, Co-Chair
 Doug Anderson
 Deborah Bayle
 Cynthia A. Berg
 Roger Boyer
 Wilford Clyde
 Sophia M. DiCaro

Cameron Diehl
 Lisa Eccles
 Spencer P. Eccles
 Christian Gardner
 Kem C. Gardner
 Kimberly Gardner
 Natalie Gochnour
 Brandy Grace
 Rachel Hayes
 Clark Ivory
 Mike S. Leavitt
 Derek Miller
 Ann Millner

Sterling Nielsen
 Jason Perry
 Ray Pickup
 Gary B. Porter
 Taylor Randall
 Jill Remington Love
 Brad Rencher
 Josh Romney
 Charles W. Sorenson
 James Lee Sorenson
 Vicki Varela

Ex Officio (invited)

Governor Spencer Cox
 Speaker Brad Wilson
 Senate President
 Stuart Adams
 Representative Brian King
 Senator Karen Mayne
 Mayor Jenny Wilson
 Mayor Erin Mendenhall

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Staff and Advisors

Leadership Team

Natalie Gochnour, Associate Dean and Director
 Jennifer Robinson, Associate Director
 Mallory Bateman, Director of Demographic Research
 Phil Dean, Chief Economist and Public Finance Senior Research Fellow
 Shelley Kruger, Accounting and Finance Manager
 Colleen Larson, Administrative Manager
 Dianne Meppen, Director of Survey Research
 Nicholas Thiriot, Communications Director
 James A. Wood, Ivory-Boyer Senior Fellow

Staff

Eric Albers, Research Associate
 Max Becker, Research Associate
 Samantha Ball, Senior Research Associate
 Andrea Thomas Brandley, Research Associate
 Kara Ann Byrne, Senior Research Associate
 Mike Christensen, Scholar-in-Residence
 Nate Christensen, Research Associate
 Dejan Eskic, Senior Research Fellow
 Enas Farag, Research Assistant
 Emily Harris, Senior Demographer
 Michael T. Hogue, Senior Research Statistician
 Mike Hollingshaus, Senior Demographer
 Thomas Holst, Senior Energy Analyst
 Jennifer Leaver, Senior Tourism Analyst
 Nate Lloyd, Deputy Director of Economics and Public Policy

Levi Pace, Senior Research Economist
 Natalie Roney, Economist
 Shannon Simonsen, Research Coordinator
 Paul Springer, Senior Graphic Designer
 Laura Summers, Senior Health Care Analyst

Faculty Advisors

Matt Burbank, College of Social and Behavioral Science
 Elena Patel, David Eccles School of Business
 Nathan Seegert, David Eccles School of Business

Senior Advisors

Jonathan Ball, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
 Silvia Castro, Suazo Business Center
 Gary Cornia, Marriott School of Business
 Wes Curtis, Community-at-Large
 Theresa Foxley, EDCUtah
 Dan Griffiths, Tanner LLC
 Emma Houston, University of Utah
 Beth Jarosz, Population Reference Bureau
 Darin Mellott, CBRE
 Pamela S. Perlich, University of Utah
 Chris Redgrave, Community-at-Large
 Wesley Smith, Western Governors University
 Juliette Tennert, Utah System of Higher Education